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ABSTRACTS and INFERENCES founded upon the OFFICIAL CRIMINAL RETURNS of ENGLAND and WALES for the Years 1854-9, with SPECIAL REFERENCE to the results of REFORMATORIES. By T. BARWICK LLOYD BAKER, Esq., Hardwicke Court, near Gloucester.

[Read before the Statistical Society, 20th November, 1860.]

I CAN only hope that my publishing the accompanying tables as a help to County Magistrates, may not be considered as an impertinence. They pretend to no originality; they are mere copies from some of Mr. Redgrave's "Judicial Statistics," which they by no means attempt to supersede, and they are addressed to County Magistrates, the average of whom are quite as able as myself to understand and appreciate, and comment upon the original. But to go even moderately into Mr. Redgrave's returns, requires a good deal of time and thought; and, therefore, if there be certain portions more peculiarly worth the study of county magistrates, it may be worth while to have these presented in such a form that a moment's reference may show how each county stands in certain points as compared with others.

It appears to me that there are such points demanding peculiar attention from all County Magistrates, and therefore, requiring to be published in such a form as may make a reference to them as easy as possible. Now a clever man of studious habits, who can work at a large blue book till he knows exactly where to turn for the table he wants, is apt to believe all the rest of the world as clever and studious as himself. But I know full well that there are many who, if less dull than myself, are usually as fully occupied, and these might be glad of a small book which would enable them to compare their own counties with others.

I believe that a moderate study of statistics would be of the utmost value to County Magistrates, and also that there are few classes of men who could give such valuable assistance to the Statist of Crime. Mr. Redgrave—the loss of whose services in this department will be greatly regretted by all who have read his books or known himself—once said to me “The figures in which I deal are most “valuable if taken at their proper worth; but they are never the “whole of truth; they are only the dry bones which make indeed “the frame work, but require to have the muscle and skin added to “give a correct outline.”

Now the occasion which led to this observation I shall advert to in its place, but I am inclined to believe that there are no class of men who could so well supply that “muscle” as the County Magistrates, if their attention were given to it.

The first column of the Table (F) in the Appendix, contains simply an *alphabetical* list of the counties.

Column B gives the acreage taken from the Census of 1851, which together with Column I, shows the density of population, an item of some value in Criminal Statistics, and of very great variation, Cheshire having about 1.73 acres to a man; Durham, 1.59; Stafford, 1.19; Warwick, 1.80; Worcester, 1.70; and West York, 1.39; while East and North York have 4.48 acres to a man; Cumberland, 5.12; Northumberland, 4.11; Hereford, 4.63; Lincoln, 4.36; Rutland, 4.18; and Westmoreland, 8.29.

This calculation indeed will not be perfectly correct, as the population is taken from the police districts, and the acreage from the geographical county, but it will be near enough for ordinary purposes.

The next six columns or Group C (cols. 3—8) give the number of *Indictable Offences* tried in each county from the six years 1854-9 inclusive. It was in talking over these figures that Mr. Redgrave made the observation before alluded to, and these figures taken simply, would certainly give a wrong impression, and require a large amount of knowledge of *facts* to enable any one to judge of them rightly. On the one hand, account must be taken of Lord Palmerston's Criminal Justice Bill, which transferred a large number of offences from the quarter to the petty sessions in 1854, and therefore would apparently reduce the number recorded. On the other hand, we must remember that many cases which would be thought too slight to be sent to quarter sessions, entailing thereby the absence of prosecutors and of witnesses from home and business for several days, would be brought before a petty sessions, where the absence from home would be but of few hours duration.

To this must be added, what I believe most magistrates of twenty

or thirty years' experience will bear me out in stating, the inclination of the present generation to prosecute offences of so slight a nature as, thirty years since, would have been held too trifling to bring before a jury. Do not suppose that I regret or would discountenance this practice. On the contrary, I believe that many a man is thus checked in the commencement of crime, and others prevented from commencing: but in forming any judgment on the present amount of crime, as compared with the past, this fact, if, as I believe, it be one, must be taken into consideration.

The four next columns (Group D, cols. 9—12), giving the *numbers of Commitments of any kind to prison*, gives a far more reliable table, and it is satisfactory to see that the numbers have sunk in four years from 113,736 in 1856, to 107,172 in 1859. This favourable balance is enhanced by the fact that during these four years police have been established in most counties of England. Now the natural tendency of the first establishment of a police force is to decrease crime, but to do it by *increasing detection* and therefore increasing convictions in proportion to the crimes committed. If therefore the commitments to prison be decreased, we may well hope that the actual crimes are reduced in a far greater degree.

The next, Group E, gives the daily average in gaols. This, taken in conjunction with D, gives a fair idea of the average length of imprisonment in each year.

The two next groups of columns (F and G, cols. 17—20, and cols. 21—24), brings us to the number of *Boys and Girls under 16 years of age*, committed in the four years 1856-9, and the *diminution* from 10,634 to 6,704 *boys*, and from 2,108 to 1,185 *girls*, strikes us very forcibly.

To what circumstances this extraordinary decrease may be attributed, must be a matter of opinion. But here again I believe that the decrease of *commitments*, great as it is, falls far short of the decrease in the number of *crimes*. I make no remarks here on the cases of *girls*, as I have no experience in the treatment of them, and I am inclined to believe that they must be dealt with on totally different principles. Their crimes depend far less on gangs or on the corruption or instruction of others, than on their own individual propensities. They must, therefore, be treated individually.

But as to *boys*, so far as I can ascertain from the magistrates and police of different counties and towns, the race of six or ten times convicted boys,—the regular, habitual, skilful thieves, have nearly ceased to exist—excepting in London. Nearly every boy on a second if not a first conviction, is sent to a reformatory, and even if he be not reformed, even if he leave the reformatory with no sounder principle of honesty than that with which he entered it, at the very least he cannot be practising stealing and corrupting others while he is

digging on the farm. When he returns after some years to his home, his gang of old companions is dispersed (for a generation of boy thieves is soon past), and he at the very least must return with stiffened fingers and honest *habits*, even if with unimproved will. Facts happily bear us out in stating that a very large proportion of those who have come to us with the worst habits, do afterwards make useful and honest members of society: but I speak not of the effects we may hope for, but of those which are self-evident.

But if this be true, if a thief can scarcely complete his apprenticeship without his course being arrested, if the attainment of really skilful thieving, and the shelter of gangs of confederates be thus prevented, I think it necessarily follows that the number of crimes is far more decreased than that of convictions. When a clever practised thief, well-backed and assisted by a set of skilful confederates, will steal fifty articles without detection, a young hand with none to help or teach him, will be caught at his fifth essay, even without reckoning for the vigilance of the police, so greatly increased since 1856. If so, a reduction in convictions of about 36 per cent. would represent a reduction of crime to a far greater amount.

But some say, this diminution is not owing to Reformatories, but to a variety of other circumstances; abundance of employment, cheapness of food, increased vigilance of police, and lessening of payment to prosecutors and witnesses, have all tended to a reduction more temporary than real. To this I can only answer that these causes would have influenced Adult at least as much as Juvenile Crime. Yet the *Juvenile Crime* has fallen *steadily* from 13,981 in 1856, to 8,913 in 1859, being a reduction of 5,068, or 36 *per cent.*, while the *Adult Crime* has fallen *unsteadily* from 99,755 to 98,159, or 1½ *per cent. only.** The last reason, too, which is most strongly urged by many, can have but little weight in the cases of juveniles, all of whom may be, and nearly three-fourths of whom are, tried summarily.

The spread of Instruction, too, especially by Ragged Schools, thus giving some humanizing education to the very lowest, is alleged as a cause of the diminution. Highly, however, as I value these schools, I am not inclined to think that they have much hand in the diminution of juvenile crime. I know not what the experience of others may be, but I would earnestly call the attention of those who have an opportunity of examining into the subject, to see whether *three-fourths* or more of the twice or oftener convicted boys are not the children of parents *far above* that class whom a Ragged School could with justice receive.

| | | | |
|--------------------------------|---------|------------------------------|---------|
| * Total committals, 1856 | 113,736 | Total committals, 1859 | 107,072 |
| Deduct boys and girls | 13,981 | Deduct boys and girls | 8,913 |
| Adults committed | 99,755 | Adults committed | 98,159 |

I certainly have found this to be the case almost universally in Gloucestershire, less so in Bristol, generally in the boys I have received from Birmingham and Liverpool, and I am inclined to believe that I shall find it far more than I had expected in London. Of this I shall probably, ere long, be better able to judge. But at any rate the spread of education has proceeded slowly and steadily for ten years or more, while the sudden diminution of juvenile crime is exactly coeval with the rise of reformatories. Nay, we even find that in two towns so similarly situated as Liverpool and Manchester (save that Manchester possessed a reformatory twelve months later than Liverpool), the number of boys convicted in Liverpool in the four years 1856-9, were 708, 502, 387, 404; while in Manchester, they ran 751, 827, 622, 401; each showing a diminution just at the time reformatory action commenced.

However, this is a question influenced by so many causes, that I can only suggest my own opinion, and then leave it open to after discussion.

The next group (H, cols. 26—31), is principally taken from the returns in the Report of the Rev. Sydney Turner for 1859. He has given us the *Numbers of Boys sent to Reformatories* in each of the four years, 1856-9, from each county. At first sight his tables do not appear to show so clear a connection with the reduction of crime as might have been expected. To try it more closely, I have altered the position of some columns and added one or two calculated from them, and I think I am justified in drawing from them a rather curious result.

I have always believed that the real use and value of a Reformatory was not the receiving every boy who happened to yield to some slight temptation, and the keeping him there for *his* benefit at the country's cost; but the receiving just the leaders of crime, with a view not so much to benefit *them*, as to prevent their leading others astray. The magistrates of some counties have taken the same view as myself, and have, as it appears, carefully sought out the worst boys and have sent *those only* to reformatories. In other counties they have taken the plan of receiving any boy who it was thought might be benefitted by this training, and of course have sent a far larger proportion.

Now I have taken the Committals of 1856 (col. 26), as giving a fair guess at the amount of crime *before* reformation began to work. Col. 27 gives the number of *Boys* who have been sent to any reformatory, no matter where, from each county during the four years.

The next (col. 28), gives the proportion which the number of *Juveniles* sent away in the four years bears to the total number of Committals in 1856.

The next (col. 29), gives the convictions of Boys in 1859. Col. 30 the reduction effected in the four years; and col. 31 the

proportion which the reduction bears to the total convictions of Boys in 1856.

Now we must remember that statistics will seldom afford a true deduction when applied to very small numbers. We find, for instance, that the crime of very small counties varies in a way which sets calculation at defiance, while that of a larger number is less the sport of accident.

If then we divide the Counties into groups, placing first those whose numbers sent to Reformatories in the four years are *above* 50 per cent. of the total committals of 1856, we have the following Table (A).

(A.)—*Four Years, 1856-9.—Sentences to Reformatories.—Counties sending ABOVE 50 PER CENT. of the Total Committals of 1856.*

| 1 COUNTIES. | 2 Committed in 1856. | 3 Percentage sent to Reformatories. | 4 Reduction of Crime. |
|-----------------------|----------------------------|--|--------------------------------|
| Wilts | 37 | 86·4 | 18·9 |
| Worcester | 80 | 77·5 | 7·5 |
| *Warwick | 366 | 63·6 | 45·6 |
| Beds | 46 | 60·8 | 39·1 |
| *Norfolk | 187 | 57·2 | 37·9 |
| *Northumberland | 220 | 56·6 | 31·8 |
| Berks | 68 | 55·8 | 33·8 |
| <i>Average</i> | — | — | 30·4 |

* The average of (col. 4) the three cases of Warwick, Norfolk, and Northumberland, is 38·1 per cent. decrease.

If we take the second group of Counties as those in which the Boys sent to Reformatories number from 40 to 50 per cent. of the committals of 1856, we have thus in Table (B):—

(B.)—*Four Years, 1856-9.—Sentences to Reformatories.—Counties sending ONLY between 40 and 50 PER CENT. of the Total Committals of 1856.*

| 1 COUNTIES. | 2 Committed in 1856. | 3 Percentage sent to Reformatories. | 4 Reduction of Crime. |
|----------------------|----------------------------|--|--------------------------------|
| Cumberland | 44 | 43·1 | 47·7 |
| *York | 796 | 43· | 44·3 |
| *Gloucester | 382 | 42·6 | 32·1 |
| Dorset | 54 | 42·5 | 59·2 |
| Westmoreland | 12 | 41·6 | 33·3 |
| <i>Average</i> | — | — | 43·1 |

* The average of the two cases of York and Gloucester, is 38·2 per cent. decrease.

The Counties who have sent between 30 and 40 *per cent.* are as in (C):—

(C.)—*Four Years, 1856-9.—Sentences to Reformatories.—Counties sending ONLY between 30 and 40 PER CENT. of the Total Committals of 1856.*

| 1 COUNTIES. | 2 Committed in 1856. | 3 Percentage sent to Reformatories. | 4 Reduction of Crime. |
|----------------------|----------------------------|--|--------------------------------|
| Lancashire | 1,737 | 39·9 | 40·8 |
| Suffolk | 123 | 35·7 | 39·8 |
| Cheshire | 242 | 35·1 | 51·6 |
| <i>Average</i> | — | — | 44·0 |

The Counties who have sent between 20 and 30 *per cent.* are as in (D):—

(D.)—*Four Years, 1856-9.—Sentences to Reformatories.—Counties sending ONLY between 20 and 30 PER CENT. of the Total Committals of 1856.*

| 1 COUNTIES. | 2 Committed in 1856. | 3 Percentage sent to Reformatories. | 4 Reduction of Crime. |
|----------------------|----------------------------|--|--------------------------------|
| *Somerset | 171 | 26·3 | 22·1 |
| South Wales | 125 | 25·6 | 19· |
| Derby | 79 | 25·3 | 50·6 |
| *Devon | 202 | 25·2 | 21·2 |
| *Sussex | 150 | 24· | 28·6 |
| *Stafford | 209 | 22·4 | 14·8 |
| *Hants..... | 239 | 21·3 | 35·5 |
| Oxon | 44 | 20·4 | 47·7 |
| *Notts | 119 | 20·1 | 26· |
| *Essex | 175 | 20· | 50·8 |
| <i>Average</i> | — | — | 31·6 |

Note.—The average of the seven cases marked (*), is 28·3 *per cent. decrease.*

The Counties who have sent *under 20 per cent.* are as in (E):—

(E.)—*Four Years, 1856-9.—Sentences to Reformatories.—Counties sending UNDER 20 PER CENT. of the Total Committals of 1856.*

| 1 COUNTIES. | 2 Committed in 1856. | 3 Percentage sent to Reformatories. | 4 Reduction of Crime. |
|----------------------|----------------------------|--|--------------------------------|
| Salop | 67 | 19·3 | 31·3 |
| Herts | 94 | 18· | 47·8 |
| Northampton | 79 | 17·9 | 15· |
| Cambridge | 52 | 17·3 | 11·5 |
| Monmouth | 42 | 16·6 | 50· |
| *Kent | 285 | 14·3 | 17·1 |
| *Middlesex | 3,606 | 11·8 | 36·7 |
| North Wales | 27 | 11·1 | 66·6 |
| Bucks | 46 | 10·8 | 8·6 |
| *Surrey | 1,317 | 7·2 | 46·7 |
| <i>Average</i> | — | — | 32·7 |

Note.—The average of the three cases marked (*), is 33·4 per cent. decrease.

If this be correct and trustworthy, it would appear that the Counties in the *first group* have sent very large proportionate numbers, yet only reduced their crime by 30·4 per cent. The *second group*, who have sent fewer, have reduced it by 48 per cent. The *third group* by 44 per cent. The *fourth* by 31·6 per cent., and the *fifth* by 32·7 per cent. But if all the *smaller* counties are thrown out, *i.e.*, those which in 1856 had less than 100 convictions, the results will be a *Decrease of Committals* in 1859 as compared with 1856 as follows, *viz.*—

| | | |
|----------|---------|--------------------------|
| Group 1. | Average | 38·1 per cent. decrease. |
| ” 2. | ” 38·2 | ” |
| ” 3. | ” 44· | ” |
| ” 4. | ” 28·3 | ” |
| ” 5. | ” 33·4 | ” |

Appearing to show in a nearly regular proportion that somewhere about the *third group* is the happy medium. If this be true, it is of the more consequence that it should be noticed, as the expense of sending boys to Reformatories, unless it produce an adequate result is objectionable.*

* There are besides these, some counties that we may, I think, fairly treat as exceptional cases, hardly coming within any rule.

Durham, for instance, has sent to reformatories a larger proportion of its crime (of 1856) than any other county; yet its crime in 1859 is higher than in 1856. But this is hardly to be wondered at in a county which has in ten years nearly doubled its population, by attracting to its wonderfully increasing mines the least steady hands from other counties. However, Durham shows a steady decrease for the last three years from 218 in 1857 to 137 in 1859.

Leicester, Lincoln, and Hereford too, have increased. The amount of crime is small in each, and very fluctuating.

I dare not, however, pretend to draw a certain conclusion from these premises; I only wish to call attention to the subject, and let the future show whether it be well grounded or no.

The remaining columns of the tables have reference to the police and their returns. Col. I gives the population of their districts; K gives the number of constables, their gross cost, and cost per man (cols. 33, 34, 35); L their return of known thieves; M a table calculated from the last, showing the proportion of known thieves in each county, and N the number of prostitutes.

These columns may all be useful for reference, but it is to L and M that I particularly wish to draw the attention of both magistrates and police.

I believe that the attempts made by Mr. Redgrave to number and classify all the *Habitual Criminals* throughout England, will be, when thoroughly carried out, one of the strongest preventatives to crime that we can possibly have. As burglars are more likely to be *stopped* by a light which they see than by a blunderbuss which they do not, so depend upon it, thieves will be more *stopped* by finding themselves and their proceedings known and registered, than by any dread or reality of a three months' imprisonment.

Now I must say, that in dealing with crime I have one principal desire,—I care not to punish, I care less to revenge, neither do I care for "upholding the majesty of the law," for if the law be good it will uphold its own majesty; and if it be not good, I do not care to uphold it—but I do care to *stop crime*, to stop the old criminal from continuing it—far more to stop others from commencing.

Now I have found in a pretty long experience with two classes, viz., poachers and juvenile thieves, that no threat of punishment, and no punishment itself, excepting for the exact time (all too brief) while they are in durance, will have anything like the deterrent effect of a simple knowledge that they and their doings are known and systematically registered. It is, too, of the utmost importance that when we have to do battle with an enemy, we should, as early as may be in the campaign, acquire some definite notion as to the force we are to cope with. An absurd panic is as likely to be caused by a *fancy* that the enemy may be ten times his real strength, as a defeat may be by under estimating his power.

Attention has long been given to this subject, and it is curious

Rutland, Huntingdon, and Cornwall, are too small to allow us to draw conclusions from them.

Perhaps the least explicable variations are those of Middlesex and Surrey. The former has sent to reformatories only 11·8, and the latter 7·2 per cent. on the crime of 1856, yet the former has decreased its crime by 36·7, and the latter by 46·7 per cent. Whether this will be held to counterbalance the evidence of the other counties I know not, I can only rejoice at its decrease.

to see with what results. In 1796, Mr. Colquhoun, who was considered the best authority of his day, estimates the number of persons living wholly or partially by crime in the metropolis (London being then far smaller than now) at 115,000. In 1857, only three years ago, Mr. Thompson, of Banchory, a writer highly esteemed for his research, and considered to be moderate in his calculations, at p. 152, estimates "the number of criminals in London at 28,000;" adding, "It is stated that 16,000 criminals are known to the police to be at all times engaged in their evil pursuits in London. A large number are unknown to them." At p. 154 he gives his reasons for supposing that "the number of actual criminals in England and Scotland is about 105,000; this represents the number which we at present allow to support themselves at the public cost either in prison or out of it."

Now here is a great difference between Mr. Colquhoun and Mr. Thompson, while the population of London has so vastly increased, crime appears to have diminished; yet Mr. Thompson, with far greater advantages of police, is more likely to be correct than Mr. Colquhoun. But two years later comes Mr. Redgrave, with very far better means of forming an estimate than either, and what estimate does he give? Why, that Middlesex, instead of 115,000 or 28,000, possesses within the Metropolitan Police District (*i.e.* including the most populous parts of Surrey, Essex, and Kent), 3,121 thieves. The number of actual criminals throughout England which Mr. Thompson put at 100,994, is found to be 40,030.

Here is indeed a cheering reduction, but I believe that a closer examination would reduce it still more.

What is meant by "known thieves and depredators," is not, so far as I know, *anywhere defined*. Nor do the police in the different parts of England attach the same meaning to the term. In Yorkshire, and generally throughout the North of England, they profess to return no one as a known thief "who is ever known to do any honest work." In the south, with the exception of large towns, every man is entered as a "known thief, who has ever been known to steal." The difference of course is enormous, and explains the extraordinary variation found in the succeeding column which gives the number of persons in each county in proportion to each thief.

When we find that Berks, Bucks, Nottinghamshire, and Leicester return more than one known thief for every 200 of the population, while Derbyshire, East and North York, return only 1 to 800, and West York 1 to 1,235; when we find Birmingham return 1 to 134, Bristol 1 to 712, Manchester and Salford 1 to 498, Liverpool 1 to 1,155, we cannot but feel that only a different estimate of the term "known thief" can account for such discrepancies.

But if we look still farther, and find that Birmingham with only

134 honest men to 1 thief, has 246 population for each committal; while Liverpool with only 1 thief in every 1,155, has one committal for every 55 persons; we may feel sure that valuable as the attempt is, it has not yet attained a true result.

Yet I know that in my own county, and I believe throughout England, there can hardly exist one habitual thief in 100 whose habits, as well as habitat, are not pretty well known to the police. Indeed, of all the men and boys I have known who usually earned one quarter of their subsistence by theft, I have rarely found their liberty between imprisonments average above six months, a proof that they are pretty well known: (receivers, indeed, will often go on for many years without being caught, but I am speaking now of the thieves apart from the receivers). Whence then, if police are thus skilful and honest, arises such a discrepancy? Solely, I believe, from the different interpretations assigned to the general term "known thief." In Yorkshire, I am informed, no man is thus returned who is ever known to do honest work, and thus out of a population of 1,174,000, the known thieves are 951. In Gloucestershire, with equally perfect knowledge of the individual thieves, they returned every man as a thief whom they knew had ever stolen anything; and out of a population of under 400,000, returned 777 known thieves. Had they adopted the Yorkshire definition, they certainly would not have found 77 in the county.

I would then earnestly call on magistrates and police, as well as on those who collect the statistics, to try whether some expedient may not be found for obtaining this information more correctly. I believe it to be the very knowledge upon which must be based all systematic endeavours for the repression of crime. How then can it be obtained?

It appears to me that it would not be very difficult to make a certain gradation of fictitious cases, in such a way that every superintendent of police may know nearly, if not exactly, whereabouts in the scale each case may be placed. I have added a rough sketch of such a table (Table G.), not with a view to its exact adoption, but simply to throw out an idea upon which the police of various counties may improve. A line may then be drawn by the Statist of the Home Office, I care not whether between *a* and *b* or between *i* and *k* which will be similarly intelligible over all England, and it would tell the Statist, the Magistrate, and the Legislator, what was the real amount of crime of a certain standing in each locality, and in such a way as to enable them to make provision for reducing the numbers at large. Even if two divisions could be drawn and called *Dishonest* and *Thieves*, it would make the matter far more clear. For example, *d*, *e*, *f*, *g*, *h*, in the supposed scale might be classed as *dishonest*, that is, frequently yielding to temptation, but not deriving any

material part of their income from dishonest sources; while the divisions *i*, *k*, *l*, are returned as *known thieves*;—or, according to the views of the police in some parts of England, even *l* would be only set down as dishonest, because he only derives half his income from stealing; and the term “*known thief*” would apply only to such as live *solely* by thieving. But no matter where the line is drawn, if it be only drawn *alike* in all places, and if the Statist and Legislator know really somewhere about what idea to attach to the numbers given.

If we have to wage war against an enemy, a copy of his muster-roll is invaluable, but if we have only the number of persons given, and do not know whether these are all trained, organized soldiers, or whether nine-tenths of them are mere camp followers, our information will be of little avail. But if Magistrate, Statist, and Legislator can join first to procure accurate information and then act upon it, I feel no doubt that the whole crime of England will be found to be far lower than has ever been supposed; and that we have, with no new expense, and next to no new laws, the means of reducing it to a degree far lower than has yet been contemplated.

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|------|--------|---|-----|--------|--|
| A | Col. 1 | Names of <i>counties</i> in alphabetical order. | G | 22—25 | <i>Girls</i> committed to prisons (“ <i>Jud. Stat.</i> ,” table 2 of Prisons). |
| B | 2 | Imperial <i>acreage</i> , from the Census, 1851 (p. 169 of “Summary Tables”). | H | 26—31 | Rev. S. Turner’s table, (<i>vide</i> his “Report,” 1859, p. 72). |
| C | 3—8 | Total <i>prisoners</i> of all ages committed or bailed for trial (“ <i>Judicial Statistics</i> ,” 1856, p. 73; 1857, p. 82; 1858, p. 102; 1859, p. 53). | V. | | |
| D | 9—12 | Total <i>offenders</i> sentenced to gaols by courts and magistrates (“ <i>Jud. Stat.</i> ,” table 2 of Prisons). | I | 32 | Population of <i>police district</i> (“ <i>Jud. Stat.</i> ,” table 1 of Police). |
| III. | | | K | 33—35 | Numbers and <i>cost of police</i> (“ <i>Jud. Stat.</i> ,” table 1 of Prisons). |
| E | 13—16 | Daily average of <i>sentenced prisoners</i> in gaols (“ <i>Jud. Stat.</i> ,” table 5 of Prisons). | VI. | | |
| F | 17—20 | Boys committed to prisons (“ <i>Jud. Stat.</i> ,” table 2 of Prisons). | L | 36, 37 | “ <i>Known thieves</i> ” (<i>Jud. Stat.</i> , table 2 of Police). |
| | 21 | Names of counties repeated. | M | 38 | Population (1851) to one “ <i>known thief</i> ” in 1859, <i>calculated</i> . |
| | | | N | 39, 40 | Prostitutes, 1858-9 (“ <i>Jud. Stat.</i> ,” table 2 of Police). |

Counties of England and Wales—Summary of the following Table (F.)—Abstract of Criminal Returns, 1854-9.

ENGLAND.

| Years. | C. | D. | E. | F. | G. | H. | K. | L. | N. |
|----------------|--|---|--|----------------------------|-----------------------------|---|-------------------------|------------------|---------------|
| | Total Prisoners of all Ages Committed or Bailed for Trial. | Total Offenders Sentenced to Gaols by Courts and Magistrates. | Daily Average of Sentenced Prisoners in Gaols. | Boys Committed to Prisons. | Girls Committed to Prisons. | Total Boys sent to Reformatories, 1856-9. | Police : Number of Men. | “Known Thieves.” | Prostitutes. |
| 1854..... | No. 28,494 | No. not given | No. not given | No. not givn. | No. not givn. | No. — | No. not givn. | No. not givn. | No. not givn. |
| ’55..... | 24,985 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| ’56..... | 18,784 | 110,906 | 17,279 | 11,652 | 2,198 | 1,286 | — | — | — |
| ’57..... | 19,530 | 121,394 | 18,568 | 10,626 | 1,567 | total of the four years | — | — | — |
| ’58..... | 17,141 | 114,706 | 18,217 | 8,686 | 1,399 | 19,976 | 37,713 | 37,713 | 27,564 |
| ’59..... | 15,924 | 103,733 | 16,465 | 7,454 | 1,260 | — | 37,115 | 37,115 | 29,530 |
| <i>Average</i> | 20,810 | 112,685 | 17,632 | 9,604 | 1,606 | — | — | — | — |

WALES.

| | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|---------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|-------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1854..... | No. 865 | No. not given | No. not given | No. not givn. | No. not givn. | No. not given | No. not givn. | No. not givn. | No. not givn. |
| ’55..... | 987 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| ’56..... | 653 | 2,830 | 490 | 156 | 110 | 35 | — | — | — |
| ’57..... | 739 | 3,429 | 549 | 196 | 102 | total of the four years | — | — | — |
| ’58..... | 714 | 3,458 | 538 | 151 | 93 | 621 | 2,319 | 2,319 | 1,196 |
| ’59..... | 750 | 3,439 | 537 | 128 | 70 | — | 2,423 | 2,423 | 1,250 |
| <i>Average</i> | 784 | 3,289 | 529 | 158 | 94 | — | — | — | — |

(F.)—Counties of England and Wales.—

| 1 A. | 2 B. | C. | | | | | | D. | |
|--|----------------------|--|---------|---------|---------|--------|--------|------------------------------|---------|
| | | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| Counties of England and Wales. (I.) | | Total Prisoners of all ages Committed or Bailed for Trial. | | | | | | Total Offenders by Courts | |
| | Imperial Acreage. | 1854. | '55. | '56. | '57. | '58. | '59. | 1856. | '57. |
| Beds | No. 295,582 | No. 211 | No. 224 | No. 138 | No. 115 | No. 80 | No. 92 | No. 583 | No. 533 |
| Berks | 451,040 | 363 | 293 | 189 | 193 | 185 | 135 | 797 | 919 |
| Bucks | 466,932 | 273 | 280 | 196 | 153 | 152 | 100 | 632 | 671 |
| Cambridge | 523,861 | 279 | 225 | 136 | 174 | 129 | 117 | 698 | 759 |
| Chester | 787,078 | 1,092 | 882 | 870 | 904 | 615 | 578 | 2,867 | 2,811 |
| Cornwall | 873,600 | 269 | 252 | 163 | 200 | 167 | 172 | 575 | 678 |
| Cumberland... | 1,001,273 | 152 | 122 | 87 | 95 | 82 | 66 | 433 | 369 |
| Derby | 658,803 | 286 | 317 | 268 | 235 | 201 | 189 | 1,012 | 1,083 |
| Devon | 1,657,180 | 838 | 667 | 532 | 546 | 481 | 417 | 2,451 | 2,319 |
| Dorset | 632,025 | 368 | 259 | 171 | 144 | 137 | 121 | 632 | 626 |
| Durham | 622,476 | 352 | 428 | 314 | 316 | 257 | 273 | 2,246 | 2,477 |
| Essex | 1,060,549 | 674 | 529 | 369 | 344 | 274 | 263 | 1,692 | 1,914 |
| Gloucester | 775,627 | 969 | 922 | 607 | 578 | 500 | 454 | 1,567 | 1,458 |
| Bristol..... | 31,315 | | | | | | | 1,348 | 1,592 |
| Hereford | 534,823 | 257 | 192 | 114 | 118 | 94 | 88 | 457 | 567 |
| Herts | 391,141 | 387 | 350 | 169 | 190 | 136 | 133 | 883 | 980 |
| Huntingdon.... | 230,865 | 106 | 69 | 37 | 44 | 38 | 35 | 267 | 267 |
| Kent..... | 1,041,479 | 1,112 | 999 | 713 | 787 | 774 | 729 | 3,904 | 4,330 |
| Lancaster | 1,148,976 | | | | | | | 3,760 | 4,167 |
| Liverpool..... | 52,789 | 3,454 | 3,151 | 2,958 | 3,590 | 3,341 | 3,003 | 8,918 | 9,525 |
| Manchester and Salford } | 17,458 | | | | | | | 6,707 | 7,313 |
| Leicester | 514,164 | 343 | 321 | 185 | 252 | 210 | 158 | 977 | 1,113 |
| Lincoln | 1,776,738 | 457 | 376 | 282 | 345 | 320 | 300 | 1,218 | 1,664 |
| Middlesex | 180,168 | 4,194 | 3,254 | 2,804 | 2,675 | 2,252 | 2,432 | 26,434 | 29,125 |

Abstract of Criminal Returns, &c., 1854-59.

| 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 |
|--|------------|---|------------|------------|-----------|----------------------------------|-----------|-----------|----------|
| sentenced to Gaols and Magistrates. | | E. Daily Average of Sentenced Prisoners in Gaols. | | | | F. Boys Committed to Prisons. | | | |
| '58. | '59. | 1856. | '57. | '58. | '59. | 1856. | '57. | '58. | '59. |
| No. 453 | No. 374 | No. 98 | No. 100 | No. 122 | No. 80 | No. 46 | No. 42 | No. 25 | No 28 |
| 842 | 655 | 176 | 153 | 148 | 133 | 68 | 62 | 62 | 45 |
| 644 | 600 | 117 | 130 | 118 | 96 | 46 | 38 | 40 | 42 |
| 690 | 676 | 124 | 132 | 122 | 104 | 52 | 62 | 35 | 46 |
| 2,458 | 2,171 | 510 | 548 | 465 | 404 | 242 | 179 | 149 | 117 |
| 761 | 679 | 123 | 125 | 133 | 129 | 31 | 40 | 29 | 16 |
| 431 | 421 | 82 | 75 | 79 | 89 | 44 | 22 | 41 | 23 |
| 1,095 | 1,000 | 234 | 258 | 244 | 215 | 79 | 69 | 49 | 39 |
| 2,128 | 2,189 | 329 | 338 | 312 | 304 | 202 | 188 | 153 | 159 |
| 604 | 572 | 136 | 122 | 107 | 99 | 52 | 47 | 38 | 22 |
| 2,737 | 2,590 | 335 | 367 | 390 | 377 | 73 | 213 | 158 | 137 |
| 1,919 | 1,618 | 253 | 304 | 281 | 239 | 175 | 163 | 128 | 86 |
| 1,396 | 1,287 | 258 | 266 | 255 | 236 | 183 | 122 | 110 | 130 |
| 1,373 | 1,487 | 182 | 225 | 204 | 172 | 199 | 175 | 116 | 129 |
| 505 | 524 | 65 | 83 | 71 | 59 | 18 | 18 | 14 | 25 |
| 952 | 796 | 146 | 159 | 158 | 132 | 94 | 58 | 65 | 49 |
| 270 | 165 | 39 | 44 | 44 | 31 | 11 | 9 | 23 | 9 |
| 3,800 | 3,461 | 650 | 716 | 691 | 695 | 285 | 279 | 225 | 236 |
| 4,145 | 3,884 | 961 | 887 | 972 | 843 | 279 | 210 | 217 | 228 |
| 7,350 | 7,858 | 832 | 1,086 | 1,102 | 931 | 708 | 502 | 387 | 404 |
| 7,208 | 6,395 | 1,132 | 1,163 | 1,165 | 987 | 751 | 827 | 622 | 401 |
| 1,082 | 906 | 262 | 298 | 297 | 256 | 84 | 110 | 139 | 89 |
| 1,839 | 1,723 | 228 | 271 | 302 | 284 | 63 | 89 | 77 | 77 |
| 27,403 | 23,469 | 3,210 | 3,445 | 3,270 | 3,010 | 3,606 | 3,133 | 2,644 | 2,281 |

(F.)—Counties of England and Wales.—

| 21 Counties of England and Wales, (II.) | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 |
|---|-----------------------------------|------|------|------|----------------------------------|--|---------|----------------------------------|--|---------|
| | G. Girls Committed to Prisons. | | | | H. Rev. S. Turner's Table. | | | | | |
| | 1856. | '57. | '58. | '59. | Boys Con- victed, 1856. | Boys Sent to Reformatories, 1856-9. | | Boys Con- victed, 1859. | Boys' Convictions Reduced in 1859 compared with 1856. | |
| | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | Pr. ct. | No. | No. | Pr. ct. |
| Beds..... | 2 | 3 | 5 | 4 | 46 | 28 | 60·8 | 28 | 18 | 39·1 |
| Berks | 18 | 14 | 7 | 12 | 68 | 38 | 55·8 | 45 | 23 | 33·8 |
| Bucks | 5 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 46 | 5 | 10·8 | 42 | 4 | 8·6 |
| Cambridge | 5 | 8 | 4 | 5 | 52 | 9 | 17·3 | 46 | 6 | 11·5 |
| Chester | 47 | 31 | 18 | 20 | 242 | 85 | 35·1 | 117 | 125 | 51·6 |
| Cornwall | 12 | 3 | 12 | 13 | 31 | — | — | 16 | 15 | 48·3 |
| Cumberland.... | 9 | 11 | 5 | 6 | 44 | 19 | 43·1 | 23 | 21 | 47·7 |
| Derby | 10 | 12 | 4 | 23 | 79 | 20 | 25·3 | 39 | 40 | 50·6 |
| Devon | 34 | 36 | 35 | 22 | 202 | 51 | 25·2 | 159 | 43 | 21·2 |
| Dorset | 8 | 7 | 12 | 6 | 52 | 23 | 44·2 | 22 | 30 | 55·5 |
| Durham | 20 | 37 | 39 | 39 | 73 | 73 | 100· | 137 | increase | |
| Essex | 17 | 18 | 15 | 12 | 175 | 35 | 20· | 86 | 89 | 50·8 |
| Gloucester ... | 41 | 19 | 7 | 19 | 382 | 163 | 42·6 | 259 | 123 | 32·1 |
| Bristol..... | 20 | 29 | 18 | 12 | | 426 | 259 | 123 | 32·1 | |
| Hereford | 5 | 7 | 4 | 3 | 18 | 9 | 50· | 25 | increase | |
| Herts | 12 | 4 | 6 | 1 | 94 | 17 | 18· | 49 | 45 | 47·8 |
| Huntingdon.... | 4 | 5 | 6 | 1 | 11 | 1 | 9· | 9 | 2 | 18·1 |
| Kent..... | 53 | 50 | 34 | 40 | 285 | 41 | 14·3 | 236 | 49 | 17·1 |
| Lancaster..... | 63 | 23 | 30 | 29 | 1,738 | 694 | 39·9 | 1,033 | 705 | 40·8 |
| Liverpool..... | 285 | 152 | 99 | 87 | | | | | | |
| Manchester } and Salford } | 82 | 101 | 73 | 55 | | | | | | |
| Leicester | 16 | 16 | 18 | 11 | 84 | 36 | 42·8 | 89 | increase | |
| Lincoln | 25 | 20 | 39 | 25 | 63 | 16 | 23·6 | 75 | increase | |
| Middlesex | 642 | 398 | 368 | 278 | 3,606 | 429 | 11·8 | 2,281 | 1,325 | 36·74 |

Abstract of Criminal Returns, &c., 1854-59.—Contd.

| 32 I. County Population, 1851. | 33 | 34 | 35 | 36 | 37 | 38 M. Population (1851), to one known Thief (1859). | 39 | 40 N. Prostitutes. |
|--|----------------------------------|---------|----------|------------------|---------|--|--------|--------------------------|
| | County and Borough Police, 1858. | | | "Known Thieves." | | | 1858. | '59. |
| | Men. | Cost. | | 1858. | '59. | | | |
| | | Total. | Pr. Man. | | | | | |
| Persons. 124,478 | No. 83 | £ 6,454 | £ 77 | No. 603 | No. 601 | One in 207 | No. 89 | No. 90 |
| 170,828 | 178 | 16,845 | 95 | 967 | 1,026 | 166 | 380 | 388 |
| 163,862 | 127 | 9,961 | 78 | 714 | 872 | 187 | 144 | 134 |
| 184,630 | 167 | 12,486 | 75 | 737 | 651 | 283 | 239 | 219 |
| 450,407 | 341 | 29,556 | 86 | 733 | 765 | 588 | 264 | 285 |
| 351,499 | 246 | 15,447 | 63 | 352 | 344 | 1,021 | 231 | 234 |
| 195,492 | 119 | 8,168 | 68 | 217 | 220 | 888 | 75 | 85 |
| 302,621 | 210 | 16,231 | 80 | 372 | 357 | 847 | 238 | 324 |
| 590,006 | 469 | 28,283 | 60 | 487 | 525 | 1,123 | 1,212 | 1,413 |
| 184,870 | 163 | 11,260 | 68 | 634 | 723 | 255 | 400 | 372 |
| 390,094 | 344 | 23,622 | 86 | 522 | 533 | 731 | 353 | 392 |
| 312,786 | 20 | 20,312 | 75 | 1,209 | 1,149 | 272 | 616 | 609 |
| 339,491 | 294 | 17,401 | 60 | 750 | 777 | 436 | 260 | 301 |
| 138,225 | 303 | 17,800 | 59 | 258 | 191 | 712 | 446 | 276 |
| 116,127 | 90 | 6,258 | 70 | 254 | 228 | 509 | 109 | 105 |
| 151,071 | 105 | 9,197 | 87 | 637 | 641 | 235 | 202 | 207 |
| 64,460 | 48 | 4,559 | 96 | 164 | 122 | 528 | 96 | 60 |
| 465,737 | 397 | 28,187 | 71 | 913 | 1,062 | 438 | 821 | 1,047 |
| 1,281,191 | 1,032 | 77,362 | 75 | 2,217 | 2,271 | 605 | 896 | 797 |
| 374,401 | 982 | 63,127 | 64 | 382 | 324 | 1,155 | 2,579 | 2,583 |
| 390,905 | 604 | 35,048 | 58 | 356 | 608 | 498 | 847 | 1,123 |
| 230,366 | 159 | 11,507 | 72 | 1,696 | 1,298 | 179 | 159 | 194 |
| 407,649 | 338 | 23,031 | 68 | 796 | 931 | 437 | 645 | 605 |
| 2,545,650 | 6,904 | 53,074 | 77 | 3,121 | 2,765 | 894 | 7,194 | 6,849 |

(F.)—*Counties of England and Wales.*—

| 1 A. | 2 B. | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 D. |
|--|----------------------|--|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|------------------------------|----------|
| | | C. | | | | | | | |
| Counties of England and Wales, (L.) | | Total Prisoners of all ages Committed or Bailed FOR TRIAL. | | | | | | Total Offenders by Courts | |
| | Imperial Acreage. | 1854. | '55. | '56. | '57. | '58. | '59. | 1856. | '57. |
| Monmouth | No. 368,399 | No. 424 | No. 338 | No. 179 | No. 225 | No. 192 | No. 174 | No. 811 | No. 873 |
| Norfolk | 1,354,301 | 735 | 636 | 355 | 371 | 341 | 331 | 1,720 | 1,801 |
| Northampton | 630,358 | 294 | 295 | 191 | 182 | 119 | 162 | 883 | 937 |
| Northumber- land | 1,249,299 | 356 | 420 | 195 | 198 | 172 | 158 | 2,332 | 2,849 |
| Notts | 526,076 | 401 | 431 | 231 | 246 | 216 | 214 | 1,222 | 1,599 |
| Oxon | 472,887 | 313 | 276 | 194 | 129 | 140 | 107 | 840 | 830 |
| Rutland | 95,805 | 27 | 16 | 15 | 8 | 11 | 19 | 64 | 75 |
| Salop | 826,055 | 286 | 272 | 243 | 175 | 189 | 149 | 958 | 830 |
| Somerset | 1,047,220 | 716 | 585 | 389 | 382 | 355 | 281 | 1,536 | 1,646 |
| Southampton | 1,070,216 | 722 | 783 | 520 | 536 | 450 | 454 | 2,438 | 2,812 |
| Stafford | 728,468 | 1,137 | 1,030 | 717 | 625 | 585 | 569 | 3,685 | 3,785 |
| Suffolk | 947,681 | 578 | 403 | 262 | 275 | 228 | 191 | 1,117 | 1,329 |
| Surrey | 478,792 | 1,236 | 984 | 780 | 882 | 649 | 674 | 7,696 | 8,344 |
| Sussex, East and West.... | 934,851 | 557 | 462 | 308 | 299 | 330 | 271 | 1,298 | 1,586 |
| Warwick | 561,286 | 956 | 883 | 753 | 761 | 640 | 600 | 1,293 | 1,193 |
| Birmingham | 7,831 | | | | | | | 1,701 | 1,948 |
| Westmoreland | 485,432 | 59 | 33 | 13 | 27 | 22 | 25 | 255 | 231 |
| Wilts | 865,092 | 377 | 354 | 188 | 165 | 174 | 119 | 942 | 987 |
| Worcester | 469,620 | 595 | 673 | 405 | 419 | 388 | 302 | 1,478 | 1,505 |
| York, West.... | 1,705,926 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 3,705 | 4,400 |
| Leeds | 2,100 | 2,089 | 1,999 | 1,544 | 1,627 | 1,515 | 1,296 | 1,245 | 1,603 |
| East & North | 2,121,260 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2,628 | 2,978 |
| Totals for England } | 32,674,897 | 28,494 | 24,985 | 18,784 | 19,530 | 17,141 | 15,924 | 110,906 | 121,394 |

Abstract of Criminal Returns, &c., 1854-59—Contd.

| 11 | | 12 | | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | |
|--|------------|---|------------|------------|------------|-----------|-----------|----------------------------------|-----------|-------|----|--|
| sentenced to Gaols and Magistrates. | | E. Daily Average of Sentenced Prisoners in Gaols. | | | | | | F. Boys Committed to Prisons. | | | | |
| '58. | '59. | 1856. | '57. | '58. | '59. | 1856. | '57. | '58. | '59. | 1856. | | |
| No. 822 | No. 784 | No. 128 | No. 148 | No. 148 | No. 133 | No. 42 | No. 35 | No. 42 | No. 21 | | | |
| 1,669 | 1,647 | 232 | 268 | 260 | 255 | 187 | 188 | 147 | 116 | | | |
| 883 | 904 | 241 | 193 | 222 | 191 | 79 | 63 | 64 | 67 | | | |
| 3,055 | 2,355 | 313 | 274 | 280 | 248 | 220 | 162 | 188 | 150 | | | |
| 1,352 | 1,308 | 223 | 254 | 216 | 219 | 119 | 134 | 132 | 88 | | | |
| 778 | 658 | 123 | 131 | 128 | 103 | 44 | 43 | 53 | 23 | | | |
| 63 | 64 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 7 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 1 | | | |
| 1,072 | 974 | 131 | 129 | 149 | 120 | 67 | 28 | 31 | 46 | | | |
| 1,531 | 1,458 | 275 | 264 | 255 | 211 | 171 | 142 | 100 | 132 | | | |
| 2,582 | 2,427 | 409 | 450 | 423 | 402 | 239 | 255 | 189 | 144 | | | |
| 3,772 | 3,587 | 622 | 655 | 676 | 901 | 209 | 222 | 189 | 179 | | | |
| 1,306 | 1,152 | 205 | 209 | 188 | 193 | 123 | 104 | 79 | 78 | | | |
| 7,504 | 6,247 | 1,012 | 1,209 | 1,136 | 953 | 1,317 | 1,437 | 968 | 701 | | | |
| 1,487 | 1,387 | 273 | 284 | 279 | 265 | 150 | 146 | 94 | 107 | | | |
| 1,219 | 1,155 | 265 | 282 | 266 | 248 | 91 | 65 | 78 | 80 | | | |
| 1,554 | 1,417 | 359 | 359 | 367 | 313 | 265 | 244 | 143 | 119 | | | |
| 249 | 218 | 23 | 33 | 26 | 25 | 12 | 12 | 9 | 8 | | | |
| 863 | 722 | 169 | 180 | 163 | 121 | 37 | 56 | 47 | 59 | | | |
| 1,487 | 1,363 | 264 | 286 | 277 | 225 | 80 | 61 | 75 | 74 | | | |
| 4,386 | 3,631 | 689 | 821 | 822 | 635 | 372 | 226 | 219 | 154 | | | |
| 1,844 | 1,783 | 219 | 252 | 255 | 238 | 129 | 98 | 79 | 103 | | | |
| 3,143 | 2,892 | 613 | 583 | 620 | 554 | 295 | 244 | 212 | 186 | | | |
| 114,706 | 103,733 | 17,279 | 18,568 | 18,217 | 16,465 | 11,652 | 10,626 | 8,686 | 7,454 | | | |

(F.)—*Counties of England and Wales.*—

| 21 Counties of England and Wales, (II.) | 22 | 23 | 24 G. | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 H. | 30 | 31 |
|---|-----------------------------|--------|----------|--------|----------------------------------|--|--------------|----------------------------------|--|-------------|
| | Girls Committed to Prisons. | | | | Rev. S. Turner's Table, | | | | | |
| | 1856. | '57. | '58. | '59. | Boys Con- victed, 1856. | Boys Sent to Reformatories, 1856-9. | | Boys Con- victed, 1859. | Boys' Convictions Reduced in 1859 compared with 1856. | |
| Monmouth | No. 34 | No. 13 | No. 14 | No. 10 | No. 42 | No. 7 | Pr. ct. 16·6 | No. 21 | No. 21 | Pr. ct. 50· |
| Norfolk | 15 | 15 | 11 | 8 | 187 | 107 | 57·2 | 116 | 71 | 37·9 |
| Northampton | 10 | 9 | 9 | 8 | 79 | 14 | 17·9 | 67 | 12 | 15· |
| Northumber- land | 79 | 36 | 33 | 46 | 220 | 129 | 56·6 | 150 | 70 | 31·8 |
| Notts | 17 | 23 | 17 | 13 | 119 | 24 | 20·1 | 88 | 31 | 26· |
| Oxon | 7 | 7 | 6 | 5 | 44 | 9 | 20·4 | 23 | 21 | 47·7 |
| Rutland | — | — | 1 | — | 4 | — | — | 1 | 3 | 75· |
| Salop | 20 | 17 | 12 | 8 | 67 | 13 | 19·3 | 46 | 21 | 31·3 |
| Somerset | 35 | 36 | 28 | 15 | 171 | 45 | 26·3 | 132 | 39 | 22·1 |
| Southampton | 42 | 23 | 27 | 31 | 239 | 51 | 21·3 | 144 | 85 | 35·5 |
| Stafford | 77 | 22 | 26 | 37 | 209 | 47 | 22·4 | 179 | 30 | 14·8 |
| Suffolk | 15 | 7 | 21 | 11 | 123 | 44 | 35·7 | 78 | 45 | 36·5 |
| Surrey | 161 | 144 | 117 | 143 | 1,317 | 95 | 7·2 | 701 | 616 | 46·7 |
| Sussex, <i>East</i> <i>and West....</i> | 31 | 38 | 23 | 26 | 150 | 36 | 24· | 107 | 43 | 28·6 |
| Warwick | 14 | 7 | 11 | 18 | 356 | 223 | 62·6 | 199 | 157 | 44·1 |
| Birmingham | 49 | 38 | 17 | 21 | | 44 | 41·6 | 443 | 353 | 44·3 |
| Westmoreland | 8 | 1 | 3 | 5 | 12 | 5 | 41·6 | 8 | 4 | 33·3 |
| Wilts | 9 | 12 | 7 | 15 | 37 | 32 | 86·4 | 59 | incr ease | |
| Worcester ... | 29 | 22 | 27 | 18 | 80 | 62 | 77·5 | 74 | 6 | 7·5 |
| York, West ... | 58 | 35 | 52 | 39 | 796 | 343 | 43· | 443 | 353 | 44·3 |
| East & North | 38 | 35 | 41 | 33 | | | | | | |
| Totals for England } | 2,198 | 1,567 | 1,399 | 1,260 | 4,252 | 1,286 | 30·2 | 2,577 | 1,628 | — |

Abstract of Criminal Returns, &c., 1854-59.—Contd.

| 32 I. County Population, 1851. | 33 | 34 K. | 35 | 36 L. | 37 | 38 M. | 39 | 40 N. | |
|--|----------------------------------|-----------|----------|-------------------|---------|--|--------------|----------|--|
| County Population, 1851. | County and Borough Police, 1858. | | | " Known Thieves." | | Population (1851), to one known Thief (1859). | Prostitutes. | | |
| | Men. | Cost. | | 1858. | '59. | | 1858. | '59. | |
| | | Total. | Pr. Mau. | | | | | | |
| Persons. 158,028 | No. 121 | £ 8,374 | £ 69 | No. 390 | No. 382 | One in 413 | No. 401 | No. 311 | |
| 440,506 | 364 | 26,917 | 74 | 1,791 | 1,877 | 234 | 761 | 1,038 | |
| 212,159 | 147 | 11,575 | 72 | 332 | 424 | 500 | 91 | 99 | |
| 304,474 | 277 | 20,546 | 74 | 348 | 312 | 975 | 509 | 441 | |
| 269,808 | 207 | 14,006 | 69 | 1,475 | 1,438 | 187 | 330 | 307 | |
| 170,269 | 141 | 7,802 | 55 | 258 | 434 | 392 | 166 | 94 | |
| 24,272 | 5 | 603 | 120 | 117 | 121 | 200 | 41 | 41 | |
| 229,325 | 130 | 7,599 | 58 | 700 | 646 | 354 | 160 | 176 | |
| 424,539 | 378 | 24,179 | 64 | 948 | 1,248 | 340 | 396 | 588 | |
| 405,727 | 409 | 30,672 | 75 | 1,989 | 1,825 | 222 | 1,800 | 3,040 | |
| 629,365 | 503 | 34,993 | 69 | 2,044 | 1,624 | 387 | 703 | 671 | |
| 358,184 | 239 | 17,648 | 76 | 875 | 819 | 437 | 436 | 358 | |
| 117,664 | 132 | 9,283 | 70 | 232 | 265 | 444 | 108 | 114 | |
| 338,639 | 304 | 23,953 | 79 | 884 | 796 | 425 | 444 | 492 | |
| { 248,921 | 229 | 14,543 | 63 | 477 | 417 | 597 | 210 | 191 | |
| | 232,841 | 366 | 24,892 | 68 | 1,885 | 1,732 | 324 | 250 | |
| 59,741 | 31 | 2,429 | 80 | 28 | 63 | 948 | 10 | 6 | |
| 254,221 | 213 | 14,928 | 70 | 948 | 1,004 | 253 | 202 | 187 | |
| 274,748 | 217 | 14,682 | 70 | 1,179 | 856 | 320 | 312 | 363 | |
| { 1,174,585 | 966 | 63,618 | 65 | 920 | 951 | 1,235 | 768 | 1,007 | |
| | 172,270 | 221 | 14,175 | 68 | 212 | 220 | 783 | 188 | |
| | 476,610 | 403 | 29,873 | 74 | 516 | 589 | 809 | 872 | |
| 16,903,742 | 19,976 | 1,442,266 | 72 | 37,713 | 37,115 | 455 | 27,564 | 29,530 | |

(F.)—*Counties of England and Wales.*—

| 1 A. | 2 B. | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 D. |
|--|----------------------|--|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|------------------------------|----------|
| | | C. | | | | | | Total Offenders by Courts | |
| Counties of England and Wales, (I.) | Imperial Acreage. | Total Prisoners of all ages Committed or Bailed FOR TRIAL. | | | | | | | |
| | | 1854. | '55. | '56. | '57. | '58. | '59. | 1856. | '57. |
| WALES. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. |
| Anglesey | 193,453 | 27 | 31 | 24 | 37 | 16 | 18 | 82 | 80 |
| Brecon | 460,158 | 51 | 71 | 48 | 28 | 33 | 41 | 142 | 113 |
| Cardigan | 443,387 | 15 | 17 | 16 | 10 | 21 | 15 | 171 | 246 |
| Carmarthen | 606,331 | 47 | 48 | 35 | 40 | 37 | 17 | 185 | 162 |
| Carnarvon | 370,273 | 59 | 58 | 33 | 40 | 44 | 37 | 120 | 148 |
| Denbigh | 386,052 | 87 | 78 | 48 | 62 | 51 | 51 | 233 | 250 |
| Flint..... | 184,905 | 50 | 37 | 33 | 32 | 33 | 44 | 120 | 132 |
| Glamorgan | 547,494 | 335 | 475 | 280 | 334 | 366 | 397 | 1,362 | 1,743 |
| Merioneth | 385,291 | 23 | 24 | 12 | 10 | 12 | 11 | 21 | 38 |
| Montgomery | 483,323 | 81 | 76 | 56 | 68 | 55 | 48 | 151 | 221 |
| Pembroke | 401,691 | 68 | 60 | 54 | 65 | 33 | 49 | 174 | 230 |
| Radnor..... | 272,128 | 22 | 12 | 14 | 13 | 13 | 22 | 69 | 66 |
| North Wales | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| South Wales | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Totals for Wales....) | 4,734,486 | 865 | 987 | 653 | 739 | 714 | 750 | 2,830 | 3,429 |
| Totals for England } | 32,674,897 | 28,494 | 24,985 | 18,784 | 19,530 | 17,141 | 15,924 | 110,906 | 121,394 |
| England and Wales) | 37,409,383 | 29,359 | 25,972 | 19,437 | 20,269 | 17,855 | 16,674 | 113,736 | 124,823 |

Abstract of Criminal Returns, &c., 1854-59—Contd.

| 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 |
|--|---------|---|--------|--------|--------|----------------------------------|--------|-------|-------|
| sentenced to Gaols and Magistrates. | | E. Daily Average of Sentenced Prisoners in Gaols. | | | | F. Boys Committed to Prisons. | | | |
| '58. | '59. | 1856. | '57. | '58. | '59. | 1856. | '57. | '58. | '59. |
| No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. |
| 118 | 82 | 14 | 18 | 20 | 12 | — | 5 | 5 | — |
| 129 | 149 | 28 | 28 | 23 | 24 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 9 |
| 52 | 64 | 11 | 12 | 12 | 14 | 12 | 11 | 2 | 2 |
| 174 | 154 | 33 | 37 | 35 | 35 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 5 |
| 171 | 196 | 29 | 31 | 34 | 31 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 |
| 235 | 217 | 34 | 36 | 34 | 36 | 12 | 10 | 7 | 2 |
| 179 | 147 | 17 | 18 | 25 | 22 | 8 | 3 | 2 | 4 |
| 1,806 | 1,850 | 234 | 266 | 247 | 267 | 92 | 132 | 114 | 95 |
| 84 | 63 | 7 | 9 | 11 | 10 | — | — | 1 | 4 |
| 213 | 184 | 28 | 35 | 41 | 29 | 5 | 8 | 3 | 2 |
| 216 | 269 | 44 | 45 | 40 | 40 | 17 | 16 | 6 | 4 |
| 81 | 64 | 11 | 14 | 16 | 17 | 4 | 3 | 2 | — |
| — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 3,458 | 3,439 | 490 | 549 | 538 | 537 | 156 | 196 | 151 | 128 |
| 114,706 | 103,733 | 17,279 | 18,568 | 18,217 | 16,465 | 11,652 | 10,626 | 8,686 | 7,454 |
| 118,164 | 107,172 | 17,769 | 19,117 | 18,755 | 17,002 | 11,808 | 10,822 | 8,837 | 7,582 |

(F.)—Counties of England and Wales.—

| 21 Counties of England and Wales, (II.) | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 |
|---|-----------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|----------------------------------|--|----------------------------------|---|-----|------|
| | G. Girls Committed to Prisons. | | | | H. Rev. S. Turner's Table. | | | | | |
| | 1856. | '57. | '58. | '59. | Boys Con- victed, 1856. | Boys Sent to Reformatories, 1856-9. | Boys Con- victed, 1859. | Boys' Convictions Reduced in 1859, compared with 1856. | | |
| WALES. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. |
| Anglesey | 2 | — | 3 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Brecon | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Cardigan | 6 | 6 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Carmarthen | 4 | 4 | 2 | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Carnarvon | 5 | 1 | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Denbigh | 2 | — | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Flint..... | — | 3 | 4 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Glamorgan | 90 | 86 | 77 | 63 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Merioneth | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Montgomery | — | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Pembroke | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Radnor..... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| North Wales | — | — | — | — | 27 | 3 | 11.1 | 9 | 18 | 66.6 |
| South Wales | — | — | — | — | 125 | 32 | 25.6 | 101 | 24 | 19* |
| Totals for Wales....} | 110 | 102 | 93 | 70 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Totals for England } | 2,198 | 1,567 | 1,399 | 1,260 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| England and Wales} | 2,308 | 1,669 | 1,492 | 1,330 | — | — | — | — | — | — |

Abstract of Criminal Returns, &c., 1854-59—Contd.

| 32 I. County Population, 1851. | 33 K. County and Borough Police, 1858. | 34 | 35 | 36 | 37 L. "Known Thieves." | 38 M. Population (1851), to one known Thief (1859.) | 39 | 40 N. Prostitutes. |
|--|--|-----------|----|--------|------------------------------|--|--------|--------------------------|
| | | | | | | | 1858. | '59. |
| | | | | | | | Men. | Total. |
| Persons. | No. | £ | £ | No. | No. | One in | No. | No. |
| 57,193 | 20 | 1,857 | 93 | 66 | 74 | 773 | 15 | 17 |
| 61,278 | 34 | 2,367 | 70 | 9 | 8 | 7,659 | 19 | 21 |
| 70,756 | 31 | 2,187 | 70 | 41 | 42 | 1,684 | 10 | 11 |
| 110,819 | 62 | 4,270 | 69 | 149 | 161 | 743 | 19 | 33 |
| 97,383 | 40 | 2,900 | 72 | 64 | 84 | 1,521 | 36 | 57 |
| 92,583 | 53 | 3,760 | 71 | 60 | 46 | 1,543 | 46 | 15 |
| 68,082 | 45 | 2,590 | 57 | 20 | 11 | 3,404 | — | 2 |
| 250,863 | 222 | 14,793 | 67 | 1,604 | 1,659 | 151 | 940 | 916 |
| 38,880 | 19 | 1,395 | 73 | 22 | 22 | 1,767 | — | — |
| 67,335 | 29 | 2,265 | 75 | 118 | 129 | 524 | 57 | 59 |
| 95,190 | 51 | 2,935 | 57 | 146 | 180 | 528 | 51 | 113 |
| 24,648 | 15 | 1,216 | 80 | 20 | 7 | 3,521 | 3 | 6 |
| — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1,035,010 | 621 | 42,535 | 67 | 2,319 | 2,423 | 427 | 1,196 | 1,250 |
| 16,903,742 | 19,976 | 1,442,266 | 72 | 37,713 | 37,115 | 455 | 27,564 | 29,530 |
| 17,938,752 | 20,597 | 1,484,801 | 72 | 40,032 | 39,538 | 453 | 28,760 | 30,780 |

(G.)—*Suggested Scale of Classification intended to Simplify and render Uniform the Police Designations of Dishonest and Criminal Characters.*

(I.)—COUNTRY LABOURERS.

- a. A labourer; was convicted 2 years ago of stealing some old hurdles from his master for fire-wood. Hitherto supposed to be of good character, but probably has been in the habit of doing the same before.
- b. Labourer; 2 years ago stole a hatchet from his master, and sold it. Three months' im-prisonent. Since then working steadily.
- c. Labourer; stole a coat and a pair of boots one year ago from a neighbour's garden. Three months' im-prisonment. Since then in regular work, but given to drink, and not well thought of.
- d. Labourer; convicted 2 years ago (one month), and again, 8 months since, (3 months' im-prisonment). In regular work, but appears not to live more expensively than his wages warrant.
- e. Three times convicted in 10 years,—1 month, 3 months, 1 month. Not well thought of, but we cannot say that he seems to spend more than his wages warrant.
- f. Four times convicted in 5 years, and often suspected of having stolen other things; all however, were things lying in his way, and he seems not to be able to resist temptation; he is in nearly constant work when out of prison; earns about 10s. a-week, and his wife and one child about 3s. more; lives much as others do who earn similar wages.
- g. Three times convicted in 5 years, and often suspected, but two of the offences were going out at night to steal coal from one and potatoes from another of his neighbours, has been frequently suspected of such thefts; still he earns 11s. a-week and his wife 2s., and we cannot see that he lives beyond it.
- h. Four times convicted in 10 years, twice breaking into a cottage in the day time and stealing to the value of 3*l.* from one, and 1*l.* from the other, generally suspected; frequently out of work, perhaps altogether 3 months in the year. Lives very poorly generally but sometimes is drunk for three or four days together when out of work, and then seems very poor again.
- i. Twice convicted in 5 years, both times entering a cottage in day time while the people were out; generally suspected; works about one half his time, Lives sometimes very poorly, sometimes spending money freely. We can't see that he can earn so much as he spends; probably his earnings, 10s. a-week when in work, would make two-thirds of his spending.
- k. Only once convicted 4 years ago, but is generally thought ill of. Works only half his time; and at times appears to have plenty of money. There have been many complaints in the neighbourhood of fowls lost, gardens robbed, &c., but none have been detected; he appears to spend about twice as much as he earns.
- l. Four times convicted in 10 years. Single man, frequently absent from the parish for a month or more. Works not above a quarter of his time while he is here. Should say, he spends three times as much as he earns.

(II.)—TOWN LABOURERS.

- a. Journeyman gunmaker ; convicted 3 years ago. Since working for the same master without suspicion.
- b. Porter ; twice convicted in the last 3 years, but of very small offences ; still working with the same master, does not appear to spend more than others who have similar wages.
- c. Shopman ; twice convicted ; given to drink. Does not appear to spend more than he earns.
- f. Wood-Turner ; four times convicted in 5 years ; bears a bad character, but does not appear to go out of his way to steal, but cannot be trusted in any temptation. Earns 15s. a-week, can't say he seems to spend more.
- g. Four times convicted ; twice for stealing vegetables at a night from a garden outside the town, where he had no business to go ; but he is in constant work, and we cannot say he spends more than his wages.
- h. Three times convicted in 5 years ; generally distrusted ; lives very poorly ; is out of work about two months in the year ; now and then drinks freely for three or four days, but generally seems poor.
- i. Twice convicted ; seldom keeps a place long ; is half his time out of work ; lives poorly, but often drinks. We should say spends twice as much as he earns.
- k. Only once convicted ; 3 years ago ; a clever workman but always distrusted, and half his time idle ; but always seems to have plenty of money. We don't see how he can earn half of what he appears to spend. Is occasionally found drinking with L, and others of the same class.
- l. Pretends to be a joiner, but seldom appears to work at his trade ; generally has plenty of money. Twice convicted in company with X, Y, and Z, known thieves.

POACHING.

- a. Convicted 3 years ago of wiring a hare in his neighbour's hedge, not since suspected. Regular work.
- c. Twice convicted of wiring hares ; one in a covert a mile from his house. Is in regular work and not generally of a bad character.
- f. Four times convicted of wiring hares and rabbits in different coverts, but in regular work and does not appear to spend much, if any more, than his wages.
- g. Three times convicted, and frequently seen watching coverts, but is in regular work, earns a-week, and does not appear to spend more.
- h. Four times convicted ; works steadily in summer but not above half his time in winter ; frequently drunk, but lives generally very poorly.
- i. Twice caught trespassing in pursuit of game ; works regularly in summer, but little in winter. Lives better and drinks more in winter than summer. Probably in winter two-thirds of his living is by poaching.

k. Keeps a low public-house with little custom except poachers. Frequently has large numbers of live pheasants in a loft. *K* occasionally goes from home for three months together with *L*, *M*, and *N*. Appears to have three times as much money as his beer-shop will account for.

BOYS.

a. Lives with his father: once convicted 3 years ago of stealing six turnips.

b. At home; 2 years ago stole a knife from another boy.

f. Three times convicted in 4 years; and thought generally dishonest but has only been known to take things that lay in his way; not going out at night or getting other boys to help him. Lives entirely at home, where he has enough to eat.

g. Three times convicted in 5 years, often suspected; lives at home, but is very idle, and often in company with a bad lot of idle boys.

i. Three times convicted of regular shop-lifting, in company with other boys. Lives at home, but steals to get small luxuries, porter, cakes, &c.

l. Absconded from home, and has lived two years in (Lisson Grove, White-chapel, &c., London; St. John's Market, Liverpool, &c.,) occasionally holding a horse, or carrying a parcel from a railroad, but mainly as a pick-pocket, shoplifter, parlour jumper, damper drawer, or the like.

Note.—The above is a merely fictitious set of cases, but if the Statist would send such a list to each chief of police and say, “I wish you to enter as known ‘thieves all such cases as *h* and those below, but not such cases as *g* and those ‘above;’” the Yorkshire police would enter far more, the Gloucestershire far less, and gentlemen who write in the newspapers, would not maintain that “every one ‘who is entered as a known thief gets *his whole living* by theft.”

If he were to say “I wish you to class *d*, *e*, *f*, *g*, *h*, as *dishonest*, i.e., people “who yield to temptation when temptation lies in their way; and class *i*, *k*, *l*, as “known thieves, because they systematically form schemes for theft;”—such a plan would give still further information.

I have left it purposely uncertain *where* the line should be drawn; only let the Statist draw it in the same place for all counties, and let us know where it is drawn, and then the Statist, the Police, and the Magistrates, will understand each other.